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BREAK THROUGH

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Hamilton radio personality said all criminals should be 'eliminated'

Editor's note....this article was written by an ex-inmate, who is still struggling to regain his place in society, and was written after he had listened to an open line program wherein a well known Hamilton area radio personality stated (and we have heard the ORIGINAL tape, that ALL criminals should be 'eliminated'. The opinions expressed are those of the writer. Although, after listening to the tape, we must frankly admit in Break Through's opinion, ample justification in lambasting the radio personality.

By Gordon Vincent

A Hamilton radio personality, on an open line radio program, September 25, stated "all criminals should be eliminated". "Eliminate them!!!" he said?, meaning, as I understand it that he would have all criminals put to death. What other manner is there whereby a man can be eliminated?

What kind of reasoning is this man thinking about?

Obviously, in my opinion, this particular person is so cock-eyed in his thinking, that he has gone beyond the point of credulity.

Eliminate

A man could, in our radio personality's opinion be 'eliminated' merely because he was convicted of hitting his wife. Come on man!!! Something has to be drastically wrong with this man's thinking.

Later, on the very same program, the radio personality stated the slackening of our laws was brought about, in large measure by the judiciary (and he even mentioned one very eminent judge), being too lenient with hippie and other dissident elements within our society.

The judiciary, in Canada, and staff of the various social agencies have been deeply interested in sound penal reform, and some of their views are now evident in the Report on the Canadian Committee on Corrections (The Ouimet Report).

Reform

I ask this radio man, does penal reform necessarily imply the slackening of our laws? And, does interest in penal reform indicate sympathy with hippies or any other class of individual in Canada?

Do I presume, Mr. Radio Man, you consider our judiciary far too lenient in dealing with criminals? Is this the point you are trying to make? And, if so, are you aware that since

1961, in any given year, the Canadian judiciary has incarcerated far more inmates than were imprisoned in the U.K.?

Does this sound like slackening of our laws?

Inflict

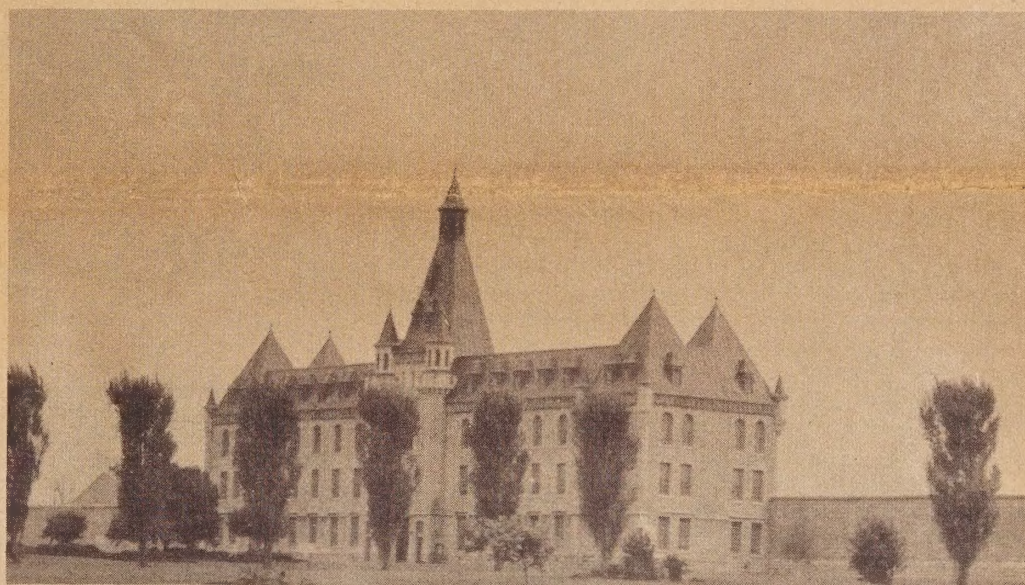
What guarantee do we have Mr. Radio Man, that YOU won't suddenly turn around and inflict harm upon someone? And if you do, does your contention 'eliminate Criminals' apply equally to you? You cannot give society an iron clad guarantee of your future behaviour and that is one reason why we have protection for society.

One prime reason for the existence of the John Howard Society is to afford society a means of rehabilitating ex-or serving inmates to a better way of life where they will not be a burden to the communities in which they reside.

Opinion

But, in my opinion, it is people like you, with your twisted sense of logic, who defeat the very purpose of reformation of the criminal element within our society who wish to become decent citizens. And believe me Mr. Radio Man, there are thousands of ex-criminals walking the street who have made good. Are these to be 'eliminated' too?

(Continued on page 7)



It looks like a hotel — but it isn't

This building could well be mistaken for a hotel as it is built in the style of many of the early CN-CP hotels throughout Canada. In fact it is the main administration building of Collins Bay Penitentiary. 'Some' people refer to its as "The Mickey Mouse Castle".

"What happens to my family?"

By Roy Woodhouse
and

J. K. Fairbank

A man gets into trouble and he's taken away from society and locked up. What happens to his family? His wife and children wonder why he has to be put in jail for his wrong doings. Why not help him instead of punishing him and his family. He should be with the people whom he needs and the people who need him. When he's taken away from his family he gets the feeling that he is not needed by his family or society, which is the opposite of what the man should feel. He should be made to feel that he is still loved and needed.

The majority of inmates of prisons in Canada are working people. At the time of their arrest they were either employed, collecting unemploy-

ment insurance or receiving welfare. In terms of dollars and cents a man receiving welfare or unemployment insurance does not seriously affect the income of his family when he commits a crime and goes to prison for it. The man who is working when he is arrested is directly to blame for the difference in income to his family between the amount that he earned from work and the amount his family receives on welfare (if there is any difference between these two sums). Nevertheless it is not the physical and material deprivations which affect the family as much as the emotional and social deprivations which come from the incarceration of the father of the family.

The ex-inmate's wife may be frightened to leave the house and face her neighbors. She may

be frightened to go shopping and send the children to the store for whatever they can carry. She may not know how to apply for welfare assistance, legal aid, or know to whom to turn for the emotional support which she needs. The children, especially boys, miss the father's presence and they too must share in the social shame of their father's criminal act. Often his children do not want to attend school because of the ribbing and teasing and sometimes beatings they take from other children.

Many will criticise the inmate and say - "what did he expect! The inmate does have responsibility to his family and should be able to on a rational basis consider his behavior, the consequences and decide not to commit the act." Nevertheless, how many criminal acts are

(Continued on page 5)

Break Through

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EDITORIALS

Uncalled for remarks have caused concern

On the front page of this edition is an article concerning the opinions of a Hamilton area radio personality who believes (and is on public record) as stating that ALL criminals should be 'eliminated'.

We feel it our editorial responsibility to comment.

We have the original tape from this man's open line program, and can testify as to the exact quotes used and contained in Vincent's article.

This man stated, in his opinion, rehabilitation is bunkum as 60% of all released inmates eventually return to jail. We agree with him. This is so. But what about the other 40% who do not and become active and useful citizens? Does he suggest that this 40% also be 'eliminated'?

Although each person is entitled to his opinion, we feel, at some time this radio man in question has experienced some connection with inmates, and possibly, in our opinion, had his fingers burned, and it has left an indelible mark in his mind.

He claims the Canadian judiciary system is far too lenient with dissident elements within our society, particularly murderers, who, society tries through varying means to rehabilitate. This man said, and quite properly, "What about the rights of the dead man who was murdered?" Certainly he has a good point there. But society is gradually deviating (and well it should) from the old adage 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'.

Why shouldn't society attempt some rehabilitation of any criminal who is serving a life sentence? After all, to keep a man incarcerated for his natural life costs the country, and in part Mr. Radio man a tidy fortune.

Contained in the front page story is an open invitation to this radio personality to argue his case before members of the Johoso Club, who are ex-inmates, making it back into society by hard work and much effort. Will this man accept Vincent's invitation?

Like Vincent we don't think he has the guts either.

This radio personality, in our opinion, is very incorrect in his viewpoint of eliminating all criminals, merely because they have been adjudged so by due process of law. And we hope, that some members of the judiciary, the bar and others will refute this man's contentions. It certainly needs refuting.

He also made reference to the John Howard Society as being a group "who shelters and condones criminals". We disagree with him as without the John Howard Society there would be many more criminals.

This man also named one eminent judge, by name and accused him of mollycoddling the criminal and, in particular hippies and their ilk. This man should look at the statistics of people jailed in Canada before he bleats about mollycoddling. Look at any jail, anywhere in Canada. They are bursting at the seams. Is this mollycoddling? Hardly.

New solicitor-general amazed at suicide rate

The statement made by the new solicitor-general that he was both amazed and concerned about the prodigious number of suicides among inmates in federal institutions is about time. But what we wonder is when he is going to get down to the nitty-gritty of ascertaining WHY they took place and if any additional precautions are necessary to implement them immediately. We agree that life, for any inmate in a federal establishment is less than enjoyable, but surely it isn't cause for such a high suicide rate.

Editorial Page

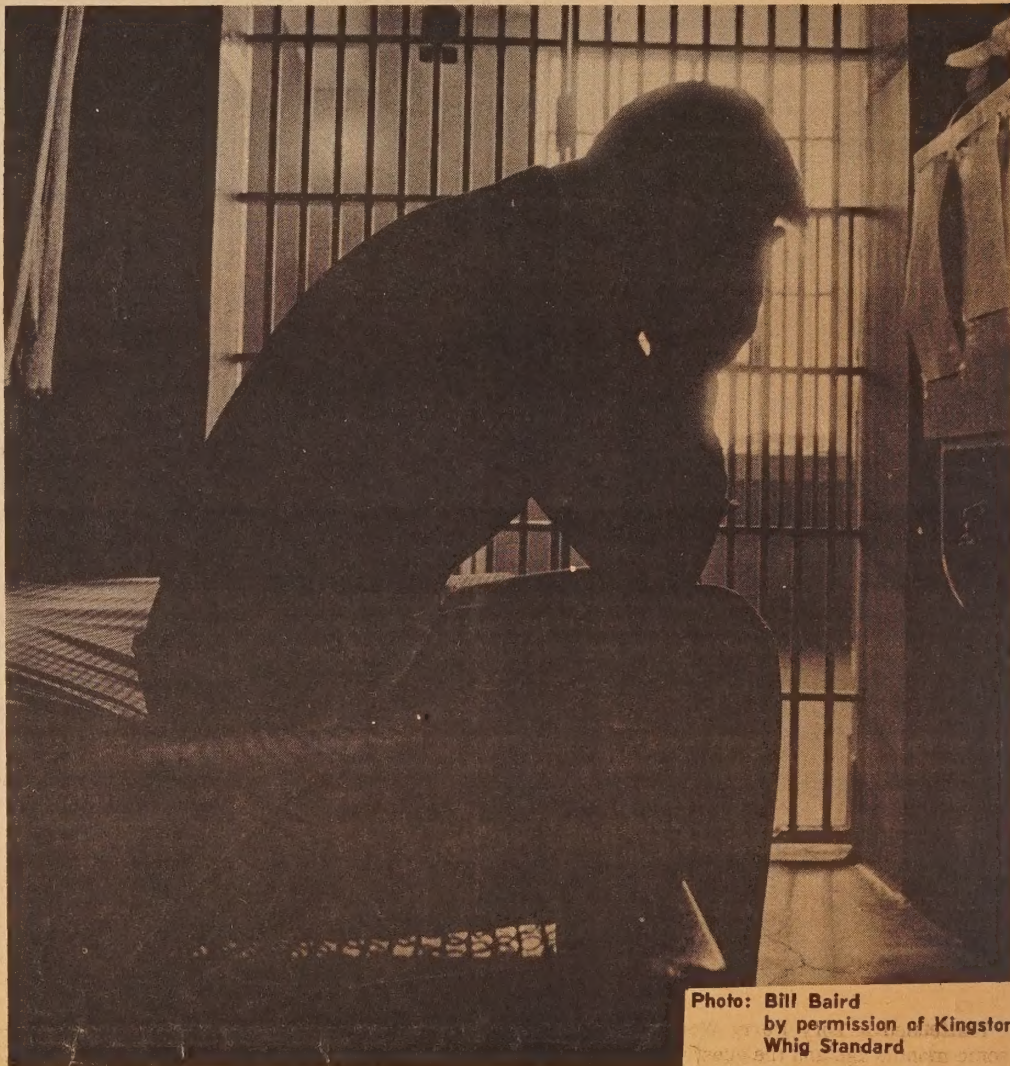


Photo: Bill Baird
by permission of Kingston
Whig Standard

"Why did he carry a gun?"

The applicant for John Howard Society parole supervision was a youthful immigrant who, after giving himself up to the police, had been sentenced to seven years for wounding with intent.

At the time of the incident, Bill was working 14 to 16 hours per day in order to keep his two service businesses going. While waiting for a pedestrian to cross the street, his foot slipped off the brake and the car crept forward almost hitting the pedestrian. This man then let go a tirade of verbal abuse directed against Canadians of foreign extraction. Bill stepped from the car, shot him, and then got back in the car and drove away. The reason why Bill was carrying a gun is still a mystery.

Two months later, Bill gave himself up to the police.

At first, Bill was very rebellious in the institution because he thought he should have received a lighter sentence. However, his attitude changed before he lost any of his good time and he was transferred to one of the Collins Bay minimum security farm camps.

Bill's record, including employment, since coming to Canada was impressive. Not only had he been supporting his parents and the four children who were still at home, but he had also bought and paid for the family home. His business employed a total of 10 men.

This information and our impressions were recorded and sent to our Kingston office.

The caseworker in Kingston then went to see Bill in the institution. The two discussed Bill's release plans, the parole agreement, and what parole supervision involved. This report was completed and returned to our office where the entire case was reviewed and a decision made to accept the case for supervision.

A letter to this effect, along with copies of both reports, was sent to the National Parole Board for its consideration.

Bill was very happy when he made parole. During our first interview, we reviewed the parole agreement, explained our services and went with Bill on the first of his monthly visits to the police station. We were in almost daily contact for the first couple of weeks, trying to help Bill re-adjust to society.

Bill decided to return to one of his former jobs as a driver salesman.

With his route finished by mid-afternoon, Bill turned his energies to rebuilding one of his previous business. No sooner had this business started to increase than Bill decided to return to the other business as well. Today there are only two employees but Bill is now looking for a third man.

A number of years ago, Bill completed his parole. Traditionally, the people of Bill's native land, are good natured, gregarious, and enjoy wine and song in moderation. At times, however, they become extremely upset and emotional, even when the issue is a minor one. Bill

has learned the hard way, that these emotions must be controlled and he is having a very hard struggle to master his feelings when strained. Why did Bill have that gun? We don't know.

But, we think the answer may be a vital key to a great number of Bill's problems.



FASHION SHOCKER. Joan Kennedy, wife of Sen. Edward Kennedy, rocked Washington society recently by turning up at a White House reception in a see-through lace blouse with a bright blue bra easily visible underneath. How's that for a fashion "breakthrough"?

From the Editor's desk

By LES IRNSIDE



In the previous edition of **BREAK THROUGH** we editorialised on the establishment of forming a Canadian Penal Press, and invited comments both from corrections departments and penal editors throughout Canada.

Sad to report, apart from three replies from the Minister of Welfare in Sask., and Allan Grossman's executive assistant A. S. Nuttall, and one from the province of Quebec, none of the other provinces deigned to answer our request. So much for government in a penal press. However, what did hurt us was the lack of response from penal papers in the Canadian penal system. We received one—from the Beacon at Dorchester Pen. So we have called off our efforts. Reason—no response. We thought it a good idea after writing to the Waupun World guys down in the U.S. who afforded us much material on how the U.S. Penal Press works.

I have been advised that certain inmates at Beaver Creek Correctional Camp, near Gravenhurst, Ontario really fouled up the Christmas leave program for selected and deserving inmates. Four inmates managed to obtain Christmas leave and failed to return, some of which also did a few extra curricular activities while so abroad.

It took a long time to get the federal department of corrections to implement this system of leave and now these unthinking inmates have possibly set the program back many a mile. If these guys are returned to Beaver Creek Camp, I trust the boys will have a few things to say to them. Politely, of course. The Christmas leave scheme was and is a good thing but it only takes a few idiots to foul it up as in this case.

One pen magazine, in its recent edition states that it is the only Canadian penal publication presently in existence. Sorry fellas, you are way off the beam. There are three, four if you include **Break Through** as being a penal publication. Incidentally most of them are in Western Canada. Perhaps the Westerners could prove my point and send copies of their publications to that place in Nova Scotia which shines like a beacon.

I attended a Tory Party Women's Meeting near Lindsay some months ago and the guest speaker was Allan Grossman, minister of corrections in Ontario. He wasn't, so he indicated there to speak about his pet subject—the Ontario system, but it wasn't long before he was on to it and fielded many questions from the gathering concerning the Ontario penal system. He claimed it was one of the most progressive systems in Canada as far as advancements in penology and inmate welfare are concerned. I'll buy that. At least, give Grossman credit, in his ten years in the job he has done wonders in getting rid of the indescribable 'county' jails formerly the subject of much criticism. For anyone who has been in the OLD Barton Street Jail in Hamilton or the St. Catharines bucket, you will know just what I mean. The system has been changed, beyond recognition, but much still needs to be done and let's hope, when the next Ontario Government is elected (which ever party it may be), the then minister of corrections is still Allan Grossman.

I see that Judge J. R. Archambault of Saskatchewan has declined to hear complaints from some pen guys from P.A., on the ground he does not have the jurisdiction concerning some complaints made by the cons that they were beaten by custodial staff with chains. He suggested that the only recourse was for the inmates to contact the solicitor-general. How may I ask? And seeing that the P.A. member of parliament was instrumental in getting the Bill of Rights passed, might not he interest himself in this situation by approaching the new solicitor-general and starting an enquiry? There has been far too much trouble in P.A. and it is about time an impartial enquiry was made into the reasons for all the past and recent inmate unrest. You can bet it isn't all one sided.

I was very pleased to notice the appointment of one of Canada's top penologists, Mr. Braithwaite to a senior appointment up in Ottawa. This guy is far from being the normal type couldn't-care less warden type. During his tenure as warden of Haney Correctional in B.C. he implemented many innovative programs for inmates and staff alike. Many of which are still used as models. He has always been respected for his fair turn of mind and not being bull headed. Give him some time to look into his new responsibilities in the planning of the federal system and you will see some radical changes. Which we know are needed.

If any editors of penal publications would care to write to me, either with material for inclusion in future editions of **Break Through** or on other matters my address is 199 McNab Street South, Hamilton, Ontario. Actually I now reside 18 miles from Kingston, in Gananoque, and will be visiting some of the federal and provincial establishments in my travels—provided of course that I can obtain permission from the various authorities. There is no problem with the Ontario places. But the federal level is a little different. But I am working on the new solicitor-general for permission to visit K.P. and other places. I'll look forward to meeting some of the inmates.



Trainees under instruction

The vocational facilities at Collins Bay Penitentiary are varied and well organized. Shown here is Motor Vehicle Instructor Ray Abrams talking to one of his helpers.

Pen' inmates claim they were beaten by guards with chains

Six inmates of the Saskatchewan Penitentiary, informed Judge J. R. O. Archambault recently that custodial staff had beaten them with chains.

One of the inmates Lloyd Moffatt said he was beaten with chains by officers on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Another prisoner, said six guards had beaten a fellow inmate by hitting him several times, over the head with a chain. Joseph McDonald told the judge that if things continue the way they do he would probably not be in a position to be able to appear in court.

Judge Archambault said the court had no jurisdiction over the running of the penitentiary and if prisoners wanted to make a complaint they would have to contact the Solicitor-General or the Minister of Justice.

He remanded Moffat, MacDonald, Michael Lester Billebrun, John Joseph Osborne, Ian Herrod and Victor George Asham to Jan. 6 for a ruling on a defense application for separate charges. The six were charged with mischief following a fire in the penitentiary Nov. 28.

"I most emphatically deny the allegations that these or any inmate has ever been

beaten by officers," Warden John Norfield said in an interview.

An investigation has shown "they are definitely not fact."

He said that on Christmas Day one of the officers in charge of the prison called him at home to say that Moffat had an injury to his eye as a result of an officer accidentally putting his finger in his eye while complying with Moffat's request for a light.

"In the event of force having to be used by officers, a full written report must be

submitted to me and no report has been submitted."

Mr. Norfield said prisoners have recourse to request an interview with the deputy warden, they can submit a writ to the court against the administration and make the allegations into charges, or they can write letters to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Solicitor-General, Minister of Justice and Members of Parliament.

No such requests or letters have been made, the warden said.

Break Through Editor

Our editor, Les Ironside, more often than not referred to as "The Chief" for obvious reasons is a professional journalist currently on the editorial staff of The Gananoque Reporter and who is more than mildly acquainted and concerned with inmates and their problems.

He travels down to our Hamilton editorial office frequently to pick up and edit copy and approve our final drafts.

Living, as he does in Gananoque he is within easy reach of K.P. Collins Bay, Joyceville and other institutions and some of his photographs in this edition show some of the sights in Collins Bay Pen.

Since taking over the editorship our editor has travelled frequently on **Break Through** business and has visited some Ontario establishments and hopes, in the near future to visit others and converse with editors of the penal papers where they exist or would like to exist.

Together with Ron Osmachenko, the guiding light of **Break Through** in its initial stages our present editor tried to establish a "Penal Press Association" similar to the American one but met with less than even moderate success.

If any interested inmate editors would like to contact him he can be reached either at The Gananoque Reporter or through our own editorial offices in Hamilton.

If any warden or wardens would like some coverage of their establishments in **Break Through** they are invited to arrange such through our editor who would be more than happy to oblige provided sufficient advance warning is given.

In the March edition our editor will be going a feature article on the progressive Kawartha Lakes School in Lindsay which he has already visited and is considered to be one of the show places in the Ontario system.

The superintendent at the K.L.S. Scott Keane is well known for his progressive ideas in social treatment and is a man who is greatly respected both by his peers and charges alike.



Break Through Editor
L. E. Ironside

Christmas in jail dull

Of the 7,138 men and women in federal prisons, nearly 7 per cent were home at Christmas and the New Year.

For the remainder it was the Salvation Army 'Sunshine' boxes and lonely celebrations in cells.

Visiting hours over the Christmas and New Year period were either restricted or curtailed due to custodial staff being unionized and wishing to be at home with their family. Christmas Day and also New Year's are statutory holidays and as such are covered in custodial union agreements. Only a skeleton staff were on duty and this curtailed or eradicated visiting on Christmas and New Year's Day.

Prisoners, in federal institutions can send gifts of money if they have any in their trust account or mail hobby craft material. Neither can inmates receive anything, other than cash, according to present federal regulations. In some federal institutions like minimum and open type Christmas celebrations were on a much better scale than the maximum institutions like Kingston Penitentiary.

The Salvation Army, always there at Christmas and other holidays try to make the time a little happier with their gift boxes containing fruit and candy and also bring in groups of carollers and other entertainers.

About half of the federal inmates are in maximum institutions which means, in most cases, lonely dinners in their cells and maybe a modicum of late night TV, provided that sufficient staff were available.

The lucky ones were the 20% in minimum and medium security establishments who were either granted home leave over Christmas or who like the 56 inmates of Beaver Creek Correctional Camp were allowed to visit nearby families in Gravenhurst.

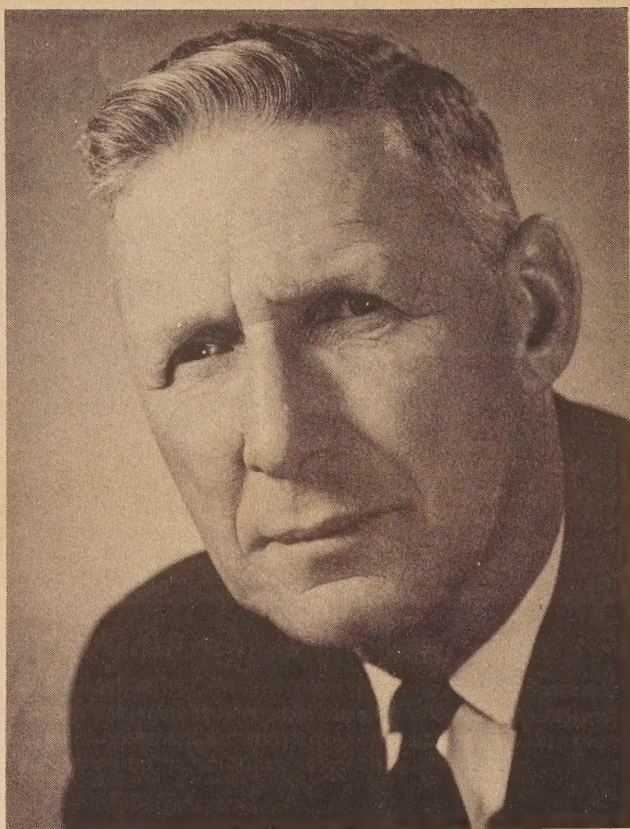
Johoso Party

By GORDON VINCENT

According to a member of the Johoso Club of Hamilton (a club operated by ex-inmates and inmates and ex-inmates), their fifth annual Christmas Party was a great success.

Many of the current members pitched in and invited kids from the Children's Aid Society, plus many other guests thus making the whole event a great success.

At one point 50 youngsters were at the party under the watchful eyes of the Johoso and other members. Santa Claus arrived and he had presents for all the group.



Warden J. H. Meers

The seventh appointee as warden of Collins Bay Penitentiary, is Warden J. H. Meers. He was appointed as warden in 1966 after a varied career in the service.

Photo: National Film Board — John. Evans

Juvenile bill too expensive says Grossman

The federal Government's proposed Young Offenders' Act has found little favor with the two Ontario Cabinet ministers primarily affected. They said it could cost the province over \$20 million.

Allan Grossman, Minister of Correctional Services, said the provision which will make anyone under the age of 17 chargeable as a juvenile instead of under 16 as at present will mean that his department will have to provide about \$20-million worth of new accommodation.

He thought he would have to provide four or five more training schools and these would cost about \$3-million a year to run.

Mr. Grossman said he hadn't studied the bill as introduced in the Commons, but had no doubt from his knowledge of the draft that it had "tremendous implications" for the provinces.

He said that when he and Attorney-General Arthur Wishart discussed the bill with solicitor-General George McIlraith a year ago, Mr. Grossman pointed out that it is a situation where the federal Government passes legislation that the provinces have to pay for. Mr. Grossman said he doubted if Ottawa would help finance the extra training schools that would be needed.

Mr. Wishart said he didn't think raising the age of accountability as a juvenile to 17 is a good idea.

"There is a difference in attitude of the young girl or boy, but particularly the young boys, who feel they are young men after the age of 16," he said.

If the age of majority is reduced to 18 this would increase the difference, he said.

Completely new training programs will be needed for 16-year-old offenders, he said. "It will also affect juvenile and family courts in that there will be quite an increase in the number of cases to go before them and we are working at the limit now," Mr. Wishart said.

The increase in case will also increase the workload of probation services and judges, he said.

Some provisions of the bill — elimination of the blanket offense of juvenile delinquency, for example — have some merit, Mr. Wishart said.

Mr. Grossman quarrelled with some of the terminology of the bill as being retrogressive. He said that in the draft such terms as "child offenders" and "violators" had been suggested to describe young people who break the law.

Mr. Grossman said he doesn't like these labels, nor does he like the name of the bill, the Young Offenders Act.

"It has taken us years in Ontario to get away from these kinds of names," he said. "Now the only term we use is children in need of care."

Officials in the Metropolitan Juvenile and Family Court yesterday refused to comment on the bill until they have seen it. They expect to receive copies today.

Inspector Ferne Alexander, head of the Metropolitan Police Youth Bureau, also said she wanted to read the bill before making any comments.

Manitoba penologists will try new ideas

By L. E. Ironside

Canadian corrections took another turn for the better in Manitoba recently when it was announced by Health and Social Development Minister, Rene Toupin that provincial jails 'May' be altered to 'open institutions' where inmates will reside in cottages during the day and spend time within communities supporting their families, and also by attending universities.

Mr. Toupin, made the announcement, after a 16 day visit to Finland, Sweden and Denmark, where he was markedly impressed with the social institution programmes being conducted in the Scandinavian countries.

"We have a lot to learn," he said, "from these countries in terms of delivery of social development programs. But they could learn from Canadian terms of administration."

Asked what impressed him most about his tour the minister replied "the really desirable corrections system in Finland. Institutions in Finland are unfenced and operated solely on an honor system."

Mr. Toupin, said inmates within these open type institutions report back each evening after community employment, and for those who do not adhere to the regulations, they are placed in a controlled institution and start their sentence all over again.

"Of all the minimum institutions I visited," the minister reported "only 8 out of 2,000 inmates failed to re-appear at the proper time".

However he did point out that inmates serving sentences for murder, or sexual offences are still confined in conventional type jails.

The minister said he thought the system could be slowly integrated into the present penological system in Manitoba as that province, revamps, remodels and develops its correctional services. He specifically mentioned Neadingly Jail, as being a prime area of interest for the new programs.

Mr. Toupin, said most Scandinavian countries are way ahead of North American penology in the development of the 'co-operative system', particularly in the field of the mentally ill inmate.

The Manitoba mission, headed by Mr. Toupin, left November 2, with the objective, as Mr. Toupin declared, "to study the results of several decades of social democratic government as practiced in the Scandinavian countries".

This, he stated was because these countries were the acknowledged leaders in many areas of social inmate development. "We felt there is much to learn from them that will help our own planning."

Inmates louse up Xmas Leave at Beaver Creek

Christmas leave extended to some inmates of the Beaver Creek Correctional Camp has done irreparable harm to the system. At least this is our view when we note that four inmates who were granted Christmas leave took off.

Two of the four men involved were quickly apprehended. One was arrested in Toronto and the other in Hamilton. We don't intend to mention their names as it would serve no purpose but the other inmates at Beaver Creek and elsewhere know who they are and no doubt will have new comments to make if the Christmas leave program is either curtailed or cancelled due to this recent incident.

It has taken a long time to have the Christmas leave and other outside programs established as there has been much opposition prior to its introduction. Now this is in jeopardy due to some unthinking inmates.

We hope the authorities involved with promotion of the leave scheme will not cancel future leave programs as we feel it would set back the gradual changes which are being noticed in Canadian penology. Once in a while, even in an inmate society there are the 'few' who will louse things up for the rest.

One point we do notice is that one of the jack rabbit boys was currently serving a term for parole violation — and yet he still managed to get a Christmas leave. Thank goodness there are some considerate penologists in our system who would allow a parole violator another chance — even if it was on a short term trust basis.

ARTICLES REQUESTED

Break Through solicits articles relating to
penal and allied subjects or dealing
with
sociological problems of ex-inmates.

Inmates now under mandatory supervision

An extension of the program to assist in the rehabilitation of people coming out of federal prisons was announced recently by Solicitor General George J. McIlraith.

Anyone who now enters a federal prison will spend all of his sentence under some kind of supervision. Apart from those granted paroles, generally an inmate leaves prison before the expiry of his sentence, because of remitted time off credited to him, with no conditions attached. However, an inmate who enters penitentiary after August 1, 1970, and is released because of time off, will come under mandatory supervision by the National Parole Board for the remainder of his sentence.

"The supervision and counselling provided by the parole service has worked well for so many people on parole that we believe it can help others who do not get parole", Mr. McIlraith said. "The first few weeks after release are the most difficult for an inmate. This is the time he most needs help. Parole officers will provide that help".

Early release by remission is possible through both statutory remission—one quarter of his sentence — and earned remission—up to three days for each month in prison—which are credited to the inmate. An inmate can thus be released after serving about two-thirds of his sentence.

The new policy of mandatory supervision only affects anyone who is sentenced or transferred to a federal penal institution on or after August 1, 1970 and is

later released through remission 60 days or more before the end of his sentence.

The introduction of mandatory supervision means that an inmate will be in custody, on parole, or under mandatory supervision for the whole term, or terms of imprisonment imposed by the Court.

Under mandatory supervision the inmate will be dealt with in the same manner as a parolee, with the same benefits and penalties. The National Parole Board will not only supervise the inmate, it will offer him counselling and assistance in finding a job as part of the program to rehabilitate him into community life. If the inmate violates the conditions of the supervision, he could be returned to prison to serve the remainder of his sentence.

Because the minimum term of imprisonment in a federal penal institution is two years, the first inmate will probably be released on mandatory supervision in December, 1971, some 16 months from August 1, 1970. Until then, inmates will continue to be released on remission with no conditions attached.

The Board estimates that in the first two or three years of mandatory supervision there will be about 1,000 more people under its supervision each year. This increase is expected to level off at a fairly constant number under supervision.

The provision for mandatory supervision was enacted by Parliament by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1968-69.



Chaplaincy Service at Collins Bay

The Reverend Ron Nash, Protestant Chaplain to the inmates of Collins Bay Penitentiary serves a very useful purpose during his duties. He is a deeply dedicated person who has done much good work among the inmates. He is shown here counselling one of his 'parishioners' at Collins Bay.

Status Commission seeks better penal conditions

The Royal Commission on the Status of Women has declared it wants the women's section of Kingston Penitentiary closed as most women inmates don't need maximum security precautions.

The Commission also said having female incarcerated in Kingston Penitentiary means most of them are far removed from their families, and not receiving the proper rehabilitation felt necessary by the Commission.

The Commissioners said most of the regimen in Kingston Penitentiary is geared for men and adopted for women.

The Commission Report indicated there is an average of 100 women inmates in Kingston Penitentiary, but only three programmes available commercial, home economics and hairdressing.

Under the federal penitentiary system women inmates are sent either to Kingston Penitentiary, which is a maximum security establishment or to an institution outside Vancouver, The Matsqui Centre.

The Commission suggested the federal and provincial authorities involved in penology co-operate in setting up small open institutions, where inmate life can be geared to a more normal life situation, with additional community participation.

The Commission members also recommended greater educational vocational facilities be made available. The report indicated women commit fewer major crimes than men are usually of a non-violent nature.

The more common offences committed by women include drug possession, public intoxication and prostitution and vagrancy.

In 1967, the number of female convictions for indictable offences was 5,816, a 7 to 1 ratio against men. Of that number 913 were sent to prison; the remainder were either fined or suspended sentences.

One important recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women suggested the repeal of two sections of the Criminal Code, section 163 (1) (c), which states that everyone commits vagrancy, who being a common prostitute or night walker is found in a public place, and who does not, when requested by law enforcement officers give a good account.

The other section of the Criminal Code suggested for repeal is 164 (1) W) which is aimed at male and female transients who have no apparent means of substance.

The Commission Report indicated hundreds of women were charged under these sections. It urged that penalties should be equated for men and women.

Also recommended in the Commission Report are:—

The Criminal Code protect from sexual abuse all young people, male and female, everyone from sexual exploitation, either by false representation or by use of force.

That homes be provided for women who must remain in custody while awaiting trial.

That female instead of male custodial officers be assigned to deal with women taken into custody.

Offences, such as drug addiction and attempted suicides, where only the offender suffers, be eradicated from the category of crimes and referred to health authorities.

Treatment facilities be implemented for female alcoholics including those presently in prison or jail.

Time be allowed to pay fines because many women charged with an offence are not economically independent.

Establishment of 'half-way houses' supported by both private and government funds for women newly released from prison.

My Family

(Continued from page 1)

rational? How many men at the time they commit a criminal offence are thinking or are capable emotionally of thinking rationally?

The correctional system in Canada or any society obviously exists to protect other systems in that society. If the correctional system is designed to protect society and to teach a man how to live within the other systems in the society is as inhumane as our correctional system, it would indicate that it is teaching a man how to live within other inhumane systems. When researchers look at the cause and effect relationship of crime they nearly always turn back to the individual, his family and the structures within the society. Our correctional system will continue to be a failure as long as the other systems in our community assist in the development of people who are capable of offending against that society. The innocent ones will still suffer and the emotional deprivation of both the inmate and his family will be perpetuated, not only in prison, but in society at large.

Some federal inmates were given privileges

Approximately 7% of the 7,138 men and women in federal institutions were home for the Christmas period.

For the remainder it was the usual Salvation Army sunshine boxes eaten in cells, with women in the Kingston Penitentiary having a candlelight dinner.

Most federal prisons extend visiting hours prior the festive season, but there were generally no visitors over Christmas or on New Years Day. The reason for this is that both these days are statutory holidays and custodial staff in federal institutions are unionized, and have families with whom they wish to spend these days.

Under normal circumstances, in a federal penitentiary, inmates can send gifts of cash, if any is in their trust account, or some of the hobby work they have made while inside.

Current federal prison regulations forbid families to send them anything except cash which is placed in an inmates trust account. In some federal prisons inmates pool their funds and donate it to worthy causes.

In many federal, and other institutions the only outside visitors seen during the Christmas season are Salvation Army officers who do what they can to brighten a drab and ordered existence.

The Salvation Army 'Sunshine Boxes' usually contain candy, fruit and local talent provides the entertainment.

Some federal institutions allow inmates to stay up extra hours to watch television, but, to a large extent, particularly in a maximum institution this depends on the availability of staff. In most maximum prisons snacks and gift boxes will be served in cells.

Christmas Day saw many of the federal institutions serving the traditional Christmas dinner in decorated surroundings.

About half of the prisoners in the federal system are in maximum institutions and few of them received Christmas leave.

But, 20% of those federal inmates in medium or minimum institutions will receive Christmas passes enabling them to go home or to other approved homes.

At the Beaver Creek, 56 of the camp's 72 inmates had a visit home or had Christmas dinners with nearby Gravenhurst families.

A newly appointed warden gathered his charges to listen to his chosen words. "I want you to think of me, not as your warden, but as your father and talk over with me any problems you might have".

A voice immediately boomed out from one of the boys.

"Hey, Pop, can I use the car tonight?"

PHOTOGRAPHS NEEDED

The Break Through would be interested in

donations of photographs showing

Canadian penal institutions

Send to:

Break Through, 199 Mc Nab St. S. Hamilton Ont.

Bastille or a museum?

1874 saw the birth year of the current Hamilton Provincial Jail and 97 years later, the antiquated place still plays a major but unwanted role in the community.

Since 1940 (67 years after being built) recommendations by private citizens and politicians have been voiced to replace the monstrosity on Barton Street. Their cries have gone unheeded, lost like the dew in the early morning fog, and still the jail will do an encore for the next few years.

Following several setbacks during the latter Sixties, we now find the Provincial Government progressing fairly. The Ottawa Regional Detention Centre is under construction, St. Catharines is next on the list; Belleville, London and Hamilton remain within the top five priority. Though unconfirmed, Hamilton is likely to be in fifth spot which means a regional detention centre is not conceivable before 1975.

"The Hamilton area requires the proposed detention centre but not as near as the other 4 areas do. They need these detention centres desperately," says Governor Pat O'Neil, "London for an example was built to accommodate 40 prisoners to the provincial farm campers; currently they are handling twice that number. Hamilton can send prisoners to the provincial farm camp at Burtch and a few have been distributed to the Simcoe Provincial Jail. With this in mind, we are not pressing too heavily for the new regional centre."

The Lord's Prayer has 56 words; Lincoln's Gettysburg address, 266; the Ten Commandments, 297; the Declaration of Independence, 300. But a recent government order on the price of cabbage contains 26,911 words!

DBS provides false statistics?

It has been more than three years since Canada began its five-year experiment with abolition of hanging for all but slayers of policemen or prison guards. Since then, unfortunately, Canadians have been exposed to a numbers game. False numbers.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been very unselective about figures provided by the nation's police departments, all of which are firmly opposed to the abolition of the death penalty.

In 1967, for example, the DBS reported 220 murders in Canada. But last year that figure had risen to an estimated 341 murders, a considerable increase since the experiment in abolition started.

The reasons for this increase all lie in the way you count. When the police believe that a murder might have taken place they so report to the DBS. But if the judicial process later finds that death was manslaughter or accidental that first report of murder is not changed. DBS is doing us a disservice by its inaccurate reporting and it certainly has done nothing to show us what the link is between

crime and punishment.

That we should know is very important. While we know that our police departments still believe that capital punishment is a deterrent to murder, we also know that most murders committed are not premeditated crimes. But the argument will not be settled by DBS.

It is important that we should know the real facts. For in December, 1972, the amendment to the Criminal Code which provides for the abolition of capital punishment will expire unless both houses of parliament jointly direct that it will continue.

There never has been evidence to prove that capital punishment is a deterrent to murder and false, misleading statistics at a time when objective study of this issue could be carried out in Canada are not worthy of our police departments and certainly not worthy of the DBS.

The primary concern of society is with the rehabilitation of the offender, whatever his crime has been. Our concern should not be one of useless vengeance.



Collins Bay graduation day

A. M. Kirkpatrick, executive director of the John Howard Society of Ontario was a guest speaker at the Collins Bay Penitentiary Graduation Exercises in 1966. Forty-eight inmates graduated at these ceremonies including those in bricklaying, masonry, carpentry, dining service and other occupations.

Photo: Courtesy Collins Bay Penitentiary

Judges try a night within penal cells

Did you read about the 23 American judges who went to prison, just for the experience?

They had themselves locked up over night in the state prison of Nevada—which certainly isn't the worst state prison in the country. But, according to the news reports, many of the judges were "shocked" by what they found. One judge said that the state would do well to tear the whole prison down. He felt caged, "like an animal", and added that something must be done for the prisoners when they get out.

It was not the real thing, however. The warden said that the convicts screamed in the night and did other things just to shock the judges. And the judges knew they would walk out of the prison free men the next day. They would have no criminal record. They would have a job and money. How different from the prospects facing the ordinary prisoner!

Still, the experience may have

been worth while. Should not a judge, who is sentencing men and women to prison, know what that prison is like and what goes on there? Very few judges do.

Years ago the writers took two judges to their state prison. Neither had ever been there before. The warden said that very few judges had ever been inside his prison and fewer still had stayed long enough to find out anything about the institution, or the inmates, or the staff.

We suggested at that time that every judge of a criminal court should be required to spend at least one day a year in a prison to which he sentences men, watching what goes on, talking with inmates and staff, inspecting the whole institution. We still think it is a good plan.

By permission of the International Penal Press Association.

"Inmates still human beings" say custodians

A man with a number and a mug shot on file is still a human being.

This is the message of a human relations course at the B.C. penitentiary which is being undertaken voluntarily by 75 corrections officers of that institution and the Matsqui prison for addict offenders.

The 15-week program is the first of its kind in British Columbia and one of three in correctional institutions across Canada.

Its goal, simply, is to bring a little more humanity into prison life.

"What we're doing is helping the staff become more aware of things that determine what causes people to do what they do," explained instructor Lyle Howarth.

"The end result of these programs is that people treat others in a different, more humane way. They no longer treat other people as 'things.'"

T. W. Hall, western regional director of the Canadian penitentiary service, said the value of the course has been demonstrated at Drumheller penitentiary in Alberta, where Mr. Howarth began a similar program in 1968.

"The problem for centuries has been to break down the invisible barriers between staff and inmates.

"After going through these sessions, the officers are going to understand themselves and the inmates better and relationships cannot help but improve.

"At Drumheller, the climate of the institution and relationships between staff and inmates have changed. You don't sense tension there."

One of the sessions, at which a reporter sat in, included a couple of impromptu skits, informal debates and a demonstration of techniques which inhibit communications between two persons.

At one point, Mr. Howarth asked: "Have you ever thought about what it's like for the average guy to come in here through admissions?"

"He comes in the Black Maria; we put him into a cage with a sliding iron door; he's called out, booked in, stripped, showered, given a medical examination for communicable disease, deloused if necessary...

"It's all completely impersonal and to a person going through it for the first time it must be utterly humiliating. And that first hour gives him his concept of a prison.

Prison officers are told the job of improving rehabilitation work is largely up to them.

Said Mr. Howarth, a 20-year veteran of the correctional service:

"We'll never have enough psychiatrists, psychologists or social workers at our correctional institutions.

"If the job is to be done, it will be done by the guy who has direct contact with inmates.

Hell's been lived

A man knocked at the Heavenly Gate,
His face was scarred and old,
He stood before the Man of Fate,
For admission to the fold,
"What have you done", St. Peter asked,
"To gain admission here"? "I've been in Kingston Pen" he said
"For many and many a year" The Pearly Gates swung open wide
And St. Peter touched a bell, "Come in and choose your harp", he said,
"you've had your share of hell". ANON.

Elizabeth Fry Society now serving Hamilton

By Keith Fairbank

One often hears of recommendations to involve citizens in the correctional process, yet only occasionally does one hear of citizens becoming involved to a point of providing a new service to a community. This article tells how a community need is being answered by a group of involved citizens.

Appointed

Last year Mrs. Ruth Bruce was appointed to the Board of Directors of the John Howard Society of Hamilton, and soon involved in visiting female offenders in the Hamilton Provincial Jail. Later she mustered a group of volunteers and commenced a scheduled visitation program in the jail.

The majority of female offenders in the Hamilton Provincial Jail are released after the expiry of short sentences with little or no after-care service available to them. Attempts to refer girls from the jail to the professional counsellors of the John Howard Society met with some success, but the majority of referrals dropped quickly out of contact. One volunteer, after meeting with a former inmate in the community, discovered a large group of young girls who were delinquent but had not yet been arrested.

Obvious Need

It became obvious a volunteer program could not deal with the volume of delinquent females and certainly could not provide the professional service which a large number of these girls required.

If the complete need was to be met, a professional female social worker would be necessary. The volunteers then set their energies to the formation of an Elizabeth Fry Society.

Directors

The Board of Directors of the John Howard Society of Hamilton gave approval to Mrs. Bruce, to continue to explore the need for an Elizabeth Fry Society. In the latter part of May, discussions commenced with the Social Planning and Research Council and by the end of September the Council gave approval to the establishment of an Elizabeth Fry Society in Hamilton.

In mid-September a meeting of interested citizens was held in order to ascertain the amount of public interest in the formation of such a service.

This meeting resulted in an affirmation of sufficient support and a nominating committee was appointed to select nominees for a board of directors. The nominating committee, on October 9th, took their report back to the larger group of citizens who had met originally in the early part of September and on November 23 the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Elizabeth Fry Society of Hamilton was held.

It is proposed the Elizabeth Fry Society share accommodation with the John Howard Society in their present quarters. It is anticipated the sharing of

accommodation, secretarial service etc. would cost no more than the present cost to the John Howard Society for these services.



MRS. RUTH BRUCE

The Board of Directors of the Elizabeth Fry Society will undertake to raise sufficient funds for at least two years operation of the Society, and it is hoped, at that time the Society will receive support from the United Appeal of Hamilton and District.

Programmes

For the present time the work of the Elizabeth Fry Society will continue through volunteer programmes, but it is anticipated sometime in the not too distant future, a professional staff member will be hired when funds are available. At that time the process from the stage of awareness of a community need to the stage of fulfillment of that need through the concern of interested citizens will have been completed.

Exterminate

(Continued from page 1)

Any time you have the courage of your convictions, I, on behalf of the Johoso Club of Hamilton at 199 McNab Street South, Hamilton, extend an open invitation to you to expound your drastic views to those whom you would care to have 'eliminated'.

I doubt if you have the intestinal fortitude to do so - no, let me put it more plainly, so that even you may understand exactly what I mean - in my opinion, I don't think you have guts to appear.



The Charles C. Lawson Lodge

The Charles C. Lawson Lodge in Hamilton operated by The Salvation Army is the subject of an article elsewhere in this edition. The lodge has managed to amass a good name among ex-inmates and penologists.

Photo: Keith Fairbank

Lawson Lodge bears proud name and helps ex-inmates

Charles C. Lawson Lodge bears the name of a Hamilton businessman and community leader who has been a member of The Salvation Army Citizens Advisory Board since it was formed on June 6, 1945, and chairman of the Board since

1954. Under his leadership the annual Red Shield Appeal for funds has increased from \$85,000 in 1958 to \$160,000 in 1970. And now his generous personal gift has been a key factor in launching this new project.

Residence

The need in Hamilton and district for a residence to provide long-term accommodation and program for girls on probation was established some years ago in a report prepared by a 26-member ad hoc Corrections Committee set up by the Hamilton and District Social Planning and Research Council. At that time The Salvation Army was asked to consider such a project,

and did so, with consultation between Army leaders in Hamilton and National Headquarters and appropriate departments of the provincial government.

Initiative

To strengthen the local initiative a Correctional Services Auxiliary Council was formed under the guidance of Major Charles Boorman with representatives from the judiciary, law enforcement, probation services and the Army's Advisory Board. The need for the proposed program was confirmed and immediate steps taken to locate a suitable property and develop a financial scheme.

Members of the Council studied a variety of sites and made a number of proposals to National Headquarters before 1610 Main Street West was discovered and recommended.

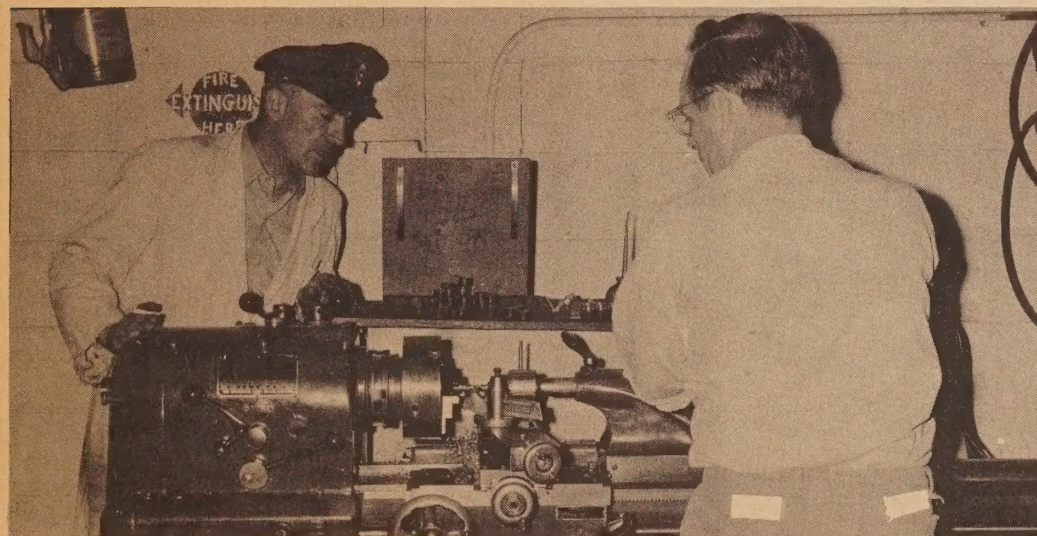
Approaches

Responding to the faith and

involvement of the Council and the Advisory Board and the generosity of Mr. Lawson, Commissioner Wiseman and the national Property Board approved purchase of the property and applied a large anonymous legacy to the scheme. Total capital cost, including the buildings, renovations and furnishings will be approximately \$175,000 and the estimated annual operating budget is \$35,000.

Initial Stages

Lawson Lodge is designed to accommodate 12 girls between the ages of 16 and 20. Particularly in the initial stages, the admission policy will be flexible. The program will be individually tailored to the requirements of each girl including the usual activities of daily living. They will assist with household tasks, attend school or go to work, and participate in recreational activities and group discussions.



The best of machinery and staff

Another of the fine vocational facilities at Collins Bay is the machine shop under the supervision of J. Fowler, who keeps his charges up to date on their chosen training programme. The machine shop boasts many fine pieces of equipment.

"Is juvenile delinquency as bad as some people make out?"

By Gordon Vincent

Increase

"Juvenile delinquency decreased slightly during the first half of this year as compared to the first half of 1969" Lt. Jim Patterson of the Hamilton Police Department, Juvenile Bureau, stated quoting from statistics. He said: "1,793 offences were recorded from January 1 to June 30, 1969, as compared to 1,739 from January 1 to June 30 this year."

Behavior

When a youngster is apprehended by the police it is to identify the child, to identify the offence and to evaluate the attitudes of the youngster and parent. Previous police history as well as other relevant socio-economic factors are considered before a final decision is reached.

From this evaluation, approximately 25% of the cases are referred to Juvenile Court, approximately 20% are referred to agencies and the remainder are sent home with a police caution. A juvenile who has committed his 2nd offence generally goes to court unless some other agency is prepared to intervene on his behalf. In these cases a clinic or the Children's Aid Society will do some assessment and their opinions are respected regarding the disposition of the youngster.

Impact

"In many cases a child responds best to a uniformed officer who is first on the scene," Lt. Patterson states, "his intervention at this moment in a child's life may very well make an impact of sufficient force to deter him (or her) from ever repeating delinquent behavior."

"Some of these kids are emotionally disturbed, or otherwise upset by their surroundings. We tend to classify youngsters according to their personality and related problems but how does one isolate youngsters who require specific treatment?" the Lieutenant asked.

Hostile kids who have no apparent reasons for hostility require close supervision. Eventually, if close supervision does not work, a youngster may be sent to training school.

The main problems are shoplifting, common assault, shop-breaking, car theft, theft from auto, bicycle theft, mischief, trespassing, willful damage, truancy and running away from home.

Shoplifting has increased steadily every year since 1961, when a total of 396 offences were recorded, to the present record of 976 last year. Part of the increase is attributed to better reporting systems and an increased emphasis on enforcement but there is little doubt that this type of stealing is causing a great deal of concern to everyone that is affected by it, which includes merchants, the police, parents and society in general. It is the direct responsibility of all of these people to make plans for some type of community action that will deter young people from engaging in shoplifting.

-To be continued next edition-

Photograph Complaints

In the last edition of our newspaper we printed a photograph of inmates working on a rock pile with a caption "Is this still penology in Canada?"

Since then we have been inundated with complaints from federal authorities and the National Parole Board complaining that this form of 'recreation' was abolished years ago.

We agree, but merely asked a question and besides it does us good to reflect once in a while on what has been as well as looking forward to future developments within the correctional system in Canada. The photograph was not placed in our paper to stir up any controversy.

John Braithwaite.....

BC penologist goes federal

By L. E. Ironside

A former warden of Haney Correctional Institute, in British Columbia, John W. Braithwaite, is the new associate deputy commissioner of the federal penitentiary system.

Braithwaite, long known for his forward thinking in penology takes over control of prisoner programs in the 35 federal

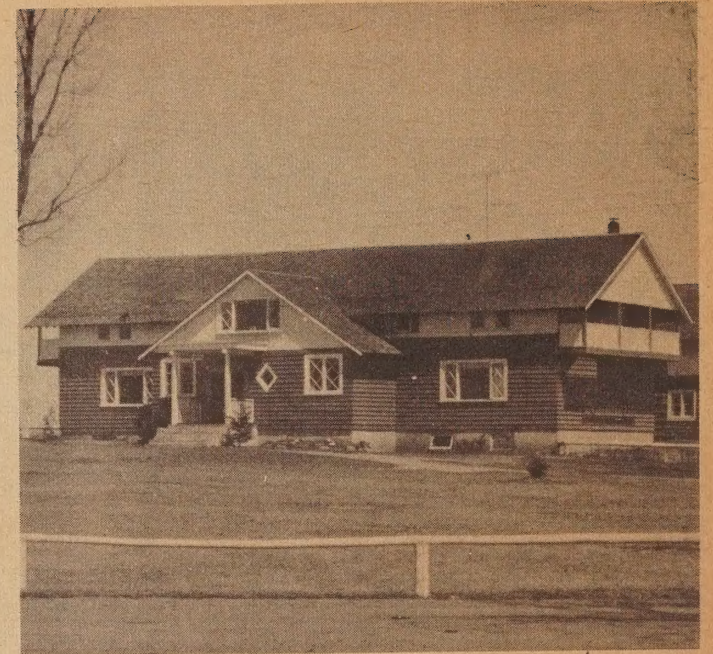
institutions. Paul A. Faguy, the recently appointed commissioner will be responsible for administrative matters.

Mr. Braithwaite has expressed the idea that his major task will be the 're-integration' of over 7,000 federal inmates into society. In a recent announcement Mr. Braithwaite said he hopes to make prison atmosphere more 'normal', in the sense that the internal operations of federal institutions are run on an 'everyday' basis, with decided emphasis on community involvement.

In a recent interview, Mr. Braithwaite said the 'day of the old feudal fortress is over which holds, in captivity expensive inmates.

The Society is a voluntary organization of citizens to further three main functions:

1. Direct rehabilitative services to men following release from prison.
2. Interpretation to the general public of the problems encountered by prisoners from the time of arrest to the time of re-establishment after release from prison.
3. The submission of Briefs and Statements to appropriate public bodies in an effort to effect a continuous improvement of the methods and facilities available for the treatment of the offender.



Beaver Creek Correctional Camp

Beaver Creek Correctional establishment, formerly under the administrative wing of Collins Bay Penitentiary is now a separate establishment. Shown above is the auditorium building.

"What IS the John Howard Society?"

The Provincial Society coordinates the work of the Branches throughout Ontario and it is in the branch cities that we can provide service. We seek the development of new Branches and maintain a working relationship with other Prisoners Aid Societies throughout Canada.

We believe that the direct service rendered to men released from prisons and seeking an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves is the most important part of our work and the one with which you are most concerned.

We know that no one can rehabilitate another human being. This takes place within each man himself; but the support and encouragement we pro-

We are not a job-finding agency since this is the function of The Canada Manpower Centre.

We are not a hand out agency. Material or financial assistance are provided only to help you attain specific and constructive objectives which are part of a total rehabilitation plan.

We have to have priorities since our staff and resources are always overloaded. This means we feel more responsibility for those who have planned with our representative in the prison, for men who have had longer sentences, for men who come shortly after release, and for men who are willing to cooperate in working out a constructive and realistic plan.

A record as a repeater or as having previously received help from us is no barrier to a fresh start. We believe that each man has strengths which can be developed to help him achieve constructive plans. THIS time may be THE time.

vide may make it possible for you to achieve new goals when you return to the community. It is not a question of how much we will do for you, but how you will use our services to help yourself.

We know from experience that it is far better for you to start planning with our representative at the institution a few weeks before release. This enables him to send to the branch at the city of destination a review of your plans, hopes, strengths, weaknesses and resources, since you will be coming to us with a card of introduction and an appointment. In this way you know what to expect from us and our worker is familiar with your plans.

We believe that you should decide if you want to talk it over with our representative and should take the first step of asking for an interview. An exception to this is when we are asked by the Parole Board to talk with an inmate about his parole plans. We do not, however, recommend either for or against a man's parole. This is not our function but that of the Parole Board.

We offer casework service which includes counselling about immediate needs and about personal and family problems.

STUDENT INTEREST

October 29th, 1970

Dear Sir:

Today I saw my first copy of Break Through. I would be pleased to be on mailing list and would see to it that copies of the paper were available to my students and to other persons in the community.

Sincerely
JAMES C. HACKLER
Associate Professor
University of Alberta
Dept. of Sociology

"ERROR IN FACT"

October 29, 1970

Dear Sir:

Thank you for sending us the Fall 1970 issue of Break Through. I found it very interesting reading.

However, there may be an error of fact in the story on mandatory supervision. I question that "the National Parole Board will expand the staff by 250 people". The Globe and Mail of August 22, 1970, carried a story in which it was reported that the Board's present staff of 170 parole officers will be expanded to 250 to handle mandatory supervision. This seems more likely since we expect only a 25% increase in parolees during the next three years because of this new legislation.

A 47% increase in parole officers, from 170 to 250, in two years would be consistent with our pattern of expansion which has meant a 25% increase annually during the last three or four years.

Yours Truly
JOHN A. PHILLIPS
District Officer
National Parole Service

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